

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 06254156 4



A.P.V.

(CHASE)

Chase

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

GENEALOGY

OF

CHAMPION SPALDING CHASE

AND

MARY SOPHRONIA BUTTERFIELD,

HIS WIFE.

COMPILED BY REQUEST OF AND FOR, JOEL
MUNSELL'S SONS, ALBANY, NEW YORK,
PUBLISHERS OF

"AMERICAN ANCESTRY"

TO WHICH BRIEF PERSONAL SKETCHES
ARE ADDED.

1894.



Champion Spalding Case

ANCESTRAL DESCENT OF CHAMPION⁹.

Champion⁹ was the son of Clement⁸, who was the son of Moses⁷, who was the son of Daniel⁶, who was the son of Moses⁵, who was the son of Aquila⁴, who was the son of Aquila³, who was the son of Richard², who was the son of Thomas¹, who lived and died in the Parish of Chesham, England, in the Fifteenth Century.

ANCESTORS

of CHAMPION⁹, on his father's side, and their other descendants in part, together with their history as fully as the records show, back to the Fourteenth Century.

Great, great, great, great, great, great grandfather—THOMAS¹ of Hundrich Parish, of Chesham, England. Date of birth not recorded.

Great, great, great, great, great grandfather—RICHARD² of Chesham, England, son of Thomas¹. Date of birth not given. He was baptized August 3, 1542, and lived and died in Chesham. He married Joan Bishop, April 6, 1564.

Great, great, great, great grandfather—AQUILA³, son of Richard². He was born in Chesham, England. Date not given. Baptized August 14, 1580. He married Sarah* ——— The name "Aquila" is unique.

*Tradition handed down the name Sarah as that of the wife, of Aquila³ Chase of Chesham, and it here conforms to the rule of baptism, curiously general, if not in the great majority of cases absolute, which prevailed among the early Colonists, of naming the first-born son after the paternal grandfather, the first born daughter after the paternal grandmother, the second son after the mother's father, and so on.

It is found nowhere else in England, before or since, in any records of families by the name of "Chase," but comes to the front again in Massachusetts in the next century.

Great, great, great grandfather—AQUILA¹, son of a Aquila². He was born in Chesham, England, in 1618. He was one of the first grantees and settlers of Hampton, (Plymouth) Mass., having come to this country in 1630. He removed to Newbury, Mass., in 1646. He was a sea captain. He married Anne Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, of Hampton. He died December 27, 1670.

Great, great, grandfather—MOSES², son of Aquila¹. He was born, resided and died in Newbury, Massachusetts. He was Ensign in the Essex Regiment, and was the youngest child of Aquila¹ and Anne Wheeler, his wife. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Colansby.

Great grandfather—DANIEL³, son of Moses². He was born September 20, 1685, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and resided there until 1725, when he removed to Littleton, once a part of Groton. From here he soon moved to Sutton, Massachusetts. He married Sarah March, January 6, 1700. He died in Sutton, April 17th, 1768.

Grandfather—MOSES³, son of Daniel³. He was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, March 16, 1727, married Hannah Brown, of Sutton, April 17, 1752. He, with his family and brother Samuel, and Dyer Spalding, came from Sutton and took up lands under Crown grants and settled the town of Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1767, that region then being an unbroken Indian wilderness. He made a tavern of his first log cabin there, and, when an old man, used to say he was never happier in his life than when he could, from his first crop, cut a bundle of green oats for wayfarers' horses. All the journeying in those days, in

that heavily wooded, mountainous country, was done on horseback, with two, frequently, on one horse. If a man and woman, then the woman rode on a pillion behind. Many years after, Mr. Chase built a large double house there, painted white, which stands yet. It is located on the banks of the Connecticut river, opposite the upper part of the village of Windsor, Vermont. Under Colonel Ethan Allen he was captain of a company of New Hampshire "Minute Men" at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga in 1777, and was one of the presidential electors for New Hampshire when George Washington was first elected President of the United States. He and his wife both died at great age in Cornish.

Children of MOSES⁷ and Hannah, his wife.

Daniel, born March 15, 1753, died——.

John, born October 4, 1755, died——.

Hannah, born February 9, 1758. Married Daniel Kimball, founder of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. After his death she built handsomely and liberally endowed a female department to that institution. Died——.

Amos, born May 10, 1760, died——.

Nahum, born October 9, 1762, died——.

Judith, born November 26, 1764. Married Moses Bryant of Cornish. Died——.

Caleb, born September 11, 1767, died——.

Susan, born August 4, 1769, died October 26, 1769.

Moody, born October 10, 1770, died——.

Moses, born November 29, 1772, died——.

Susan, born July 4, 1776, died 1778, and

CLEMENT⁸, born July 4, 1776, the birthday of our national independence, died June 7, 1867, at Cornish.

Harvey, born November 13, 1778, died——.

Sarah, born 1780, married Rev. John Lord, and so became the mother of the late Rev. John Chase Lord,

D. D., of Buffalo, New York, who was her eldest son. She died—.

The Moses² Chase family was of remarkable longevity. When the first one died, excepting those who died in infancy, the youngest of those living (twelve in all) was fifty years old.

Daniel, John, Nahum, Moody and CLEMENT were farmers, Amos a minister, and Moses and Harvey lawyers.

All the children lived in Cornish after maturity, married and had large families, except Hannah, as before stated, and Amos, who lived in Litchfield, Connecticut; Moses, who lived in Bradford, Vermont, and Sarah. Eight of them died in Cornish at an advanced age, several of them over ninety years old.

Father of CHAMPION³,—CLEMENT⁸ of Cornish, N. H., son of Moses⁷.

He was a plain, substantial farmer, and for many years, and until very old, deacon in the "Old Center" Congregational church. He was well known for his rigid probity of character, his humanity, hospitality and liberality.

He was married three times and had seventeen children. He married first in 1798, Lucy Murray, of Litchfield, Parish of South Farms, Connecticut. She was born in 1778 and died August 18, 1814, in Cornish.

Children of CLEMENT⁸ and Lucy, his wife:

Philemon Murray, born 1799, died 1820.

Susan, born August 11, 1800, died 1837.

Truman, born 1802, married Amanda Tisdale of of Hanover, N. H. No issue. He died 1832.

Lucy Murray, born December 17, 1807, married Horace Bushnell of Westbrook, Connecticut; died September 30, 1880.

George Clement, born May 1, 1809, died January 24, 1810.

Esther Robbins, born February, 1813, died March 12, 1813.

Esther Robbins, born August 13, 1814, married William Silloway of Plainfield, New Hampshire, and several years later with him moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where they now reside.

The second wife of CLEMENT⁸, whom he married in 1815, was Olive Spalding, of Meriden Parish, Plainfield, N. H., who was born February 29, 1790 and died on May 11, 1823, at Cornish.

Children of CLEMENT⁸ and Olive, his wife:

Olive Spalding, born March 6, 1816, married John B. Judson, M. D. Died August 31, 1866, at Livingstonville, New York.

Eunice Dana, born 1818, died 1832.

CHAMPION⁹ SPALDING, born March 20, 1820, married, at Racine, Wisconsin, May 1st, 1848, Mary Sophronia Butterfield, born January 6, 1827, at Homer, N. Y.; she died at Omaha, January 3, 1882.

Philemon Murray, born July 12, 1822, died July 12, 1823.

Issue of CHAMPION⁹ SPALDING and Mary Sophronia, his wife:

CHAMPION¹⁰ CLEMENT of Omaha, born at Racine, Wisconsin, February 25, 1860; married October 5, 1887, at Santa Ana, California, Lula Bell Edwards, born at Chariton, Iowa, August 7, 1865.

Children of CHAMPION¹⁰ CLEMENT and Lula Bell, his wife:

CLEMENT¹¹ EDWARDS, born July 26, 1888.

Carmelita, born April 29, 1890.

Nov 6 Dec 13 1894

The third wife of CLEMENT⁸ was Prudence Spafford Andrus, of Bradford, Vermont, born August 30st, 1789, died July 18, 1863, at Cornish.

Children of CLEMENT⁸ and Prudence S., his wife:

Sarah, born November 23, 1829, now of Chicago, Ills., married Robert H. Lay.

George⁹ Murray, born March 6, 1830, married Emeline Chapman of Cornish. He died in 1886.

Ruthy Maria, born ———, died ———.

Besides these, three other children who died in infancy.

Children of George⁹ Murray and Emeline, his wife:

Horace¹⁰ Bushnell of Lakeville, Minn., born in Cornish, N. H. October 25, 1856, married December 25, 1880, Elizabeth Jelly, born August 4, 1861, at New Market, Minn.

Murray¹⁰ Chapman, of Chicago, Ills., born in Cornish, N. H., May 25, 1859, married April 15, 1885, Emily Frances Holland, born July 4, 1858.

Children of Horace¹⁰ B. and Elizabeth J., his wife:

Clement¹¹ George, born August 10, 1881.

John¹¹ Armstrong, born April 16, 1883.

Vemira Emeline, born January 21, 1885.

Elizabeth Myrtle, born May 31, 1887.

Willis¹¹ Harold, born May 22, 1889.

Murray¹¹ Chapman, born March 28, 1891.

Sarah Jane, born April 25, 1893.

Children of Murray¹⁰ Chapman and Emily F., his wife.

Chapman¹¹ Holland, born February 20, 1880.

Olive Frances, born July 16, 1887.

Cora Florence, born March 8, 1889.

Pearl Edith, born March 27, 1891.

Esther Louise, born May 10, 1893.

SKETCHES.

CHAMPION SPALDING CHASE.

Champion⁹ Spalding Chase, now of Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, March 20, 1820. He is of Pilgrim stock on both sides.

On his father's side he is of lineal descent from Aquila¹ Chase, who came from Chesham, England, and was one of the first grantees and settlers of Hampton, (Plymouth) Massachusetts, in 1630, and who moved to Newbury in 1646.

On his mother's side, through her father, Champion⁶ Spalding, of Plainfield, N. H., (for whom he was named and who served in the Revolutionary Army at the battle of Bunker Hill, and also at the battle of Bennington, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne,) he is eighth in descent from Edward¹ Spalding, who came to America from England in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony, about 1630 or 1633, and settled at Braintree. His christian name, "Champion," comes down through his maternal grandfather, from his maternal great grandmother, whose maiden name was Parnell Champion, and who married Philip Spalding of Plainfield, Connecticut, father of Champion⁶ Spalding.

Champion⁹ received his primary education in a district or common school in his native town, and his higher education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He taught district schools in Cornish three winters before he became of age, and then, in 1841-2, was employed as a teacher in the Academy at Amsterdam, New York, and in 1843-4 became vice-principal of the West Hartwick, (N. Y.) Seminary.

He then studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., with Barker and Sill, three years, and in 1847, while so engaged, became, by appointment of the governor, a delegate

from that state to the famous National River and Harbor Convention, held at Chicago. He was admitted to the New York Bar the same year at Canandaigua, being a member of one of the first classes examined under the new Code of Procedure, created by the Constitution of 1846; then went to Wisconsin, while it was yet a territory, and the next year, on the first day of May, the day of his marriage, opened his law office at the city of Racine, where he remained until he entered the Union Army.

In 1851 he was, (Chief Justice Roger B. Taney presiding,) admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, on motion of Daniel Webster, as shown by his certificate of admission, under the seal of that court. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Racine in 1853, was continuously re-elected until 1857, and the last two years was President of the Board.

In 1856 he represented, as a delegate, the First Congressional District of Wisconsin in the first National Republican Convention, which was held at Philadelphia, and at which General John C. Fremont was nominated for President of the United States. The same year he was elected for two years to the Wisconsin State Senate, in which body, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he supervised the revision of the Statutes of that state.

In 1859 he was chosen District Attorney of the First Judicial District for two years, and in 1862 was unexpectedly, by the personal request of Salmon P. Chase, his cousin, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, commissioned Paymaster in the Union Army with the rank of Major of Cavalry, by President Abraham Lincoln. He served in the army nearly four years, much of the time on special duty in the west and south-west; was at the sieges of Knoxville, Mobile and Vicksburg and entered the latter city upon its surrender.

with General Grant's staff, July 4th, 1863. Afterwards for over two years he had his headquarters at New Orleans, where he served successively under Generals Banks, Sheridan and Canby while performing duty most of the time on the Rio Grande, at Brownville and other points, with General Weitzel's corps. As appears by a commission from President Andrew Johnson, he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, for "meritorious services in the Gulf campaign." Having served nine months after the close of the war, he was honorably discharged at Brownville, Texas, in January, 1866. The same year he went to Omaha, in the then Territory of Nebraska, and the next year, became, upon its admission to the Union, the first Attorney General of that state. In 1869 he was appointed by the governor, a regent of the State University of Nebraska for six years.

In 1874 he was elected Mayor of Omaha for one year and again elected for two years in 1875, making him the Centennial Mayor. He was elected to the same office in 1879 and again in 1883, serving as Mayor of that city seven years. He received, during this time, many valuable testimonials from the citizens of their appreciation of his services.

In 1876 he outlined to the City Council a plan of public improvements for the city, including parks and boulevards, and a system of waterworks, of both direct and gravitation power, all of which, with the necessary permanent street improvements, have been carried out or are in course of construction.

In 1874, when he was first elected to the Mayoralty, the population of the city was 21,060. In 1885, when he closed his last term, it was 70,410, and, soon after, in 1890, it was, by the United States census, 140,452.

While Mayor, Colonel Chase received and, officially and socially entertained an unusual number of dis-

tinguished people; among them King Kalakana, of the Hawaiian Islands; Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil; Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada; President and Mrs. Grant, President and Mrs. Hayes; and, again, General Grant, after his famous trip around the world, receiving him on Capitol Hill in the presence of 30,000 people, with an address of welcome, to which the General replied in one of his wonderfully laconic, but comprehensive, speeches. Among others entertained by him, officially, were Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Custer and Crook.

Colonel Chase has always been active in educational work, and, in 1883, delivered in Lincoln, the State University Address at Commencement, on which occasion the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by that institution. He has held many other positions of honor, among them Eminent Commander of Mt. Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar of Omaha; Generalissimo of the State Grand Commandery, Knights Templar; Commander of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., Omaha; President of the Nebraska Society Sons of the American Revolution; Vice-President General of the National Society S. A. R., and President of the Nebraska Humane Society.

At this time he is Chairman of the International Pan-Republic Congress Committee on Plan and Scope; Member for Nebraska of the National Nicaragua Canal Committee and the Inter-state Deep Harbor Committee, and Vice-President of the Nebraska State Irrigation Association.

The Nebraska Legislature, in 1872, named Chase County for him; the citizens of Champion, a manufacturing town in that county, located at the romantic Falls of the river Frenchman, adopted his first name for their town, while the B. & M. Railroad, which runs through the county, named Chase for him, a beautifully located station on their line there.

Colonel Chase, as a public speaker, may well be said to have achieved a national reputation, through addresses delivered by him, both before and since the war for the Union, in various places in the United States. Scarcely an Independence Day has passed since 1864, when he addressed 5,000 Union soldiers, on Jackson Square, in New Orleans, that he has not delivered an oration.

Many of his speeches and public addresses have, from time to time, been published. Among the first of these which attracted special attention was one delivered in the Wisconsin Senate, in 1857, on the slavery question, and in opposition to its further extension westward—a Memorial to Congress to that effect being under consideration.

His time for the last few years has been spent very considerably in attendance as a delegate at conventions of various kinds for the promotion of the public welfare, both state, national and international, in all of which he has actively participated.

MARY SOPHRONIA BUTTERFIELD.

Miss Mary Sophronia Butterfield, whom Colonel Chase married, was a graduate, class of 1845, of the Emma Willard Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y. She was of attractive personal presence, possessed unusual intelligence, well versed in music, literature and history, and withal, very domestic.

Her father, Moses Bradford Butterfield, of Homer, New York, was a lawyer of distinguished ability. He was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, January 26, 1797, moved ^{then to Racine} afterwards to Virginia, and later to Ionia, Michigan, where he died May 17, 1872. Her mother, Mary Stanton Noyes, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, April 17, 1796, and died September 13, 1836, at Homer.

Mary Sophronia Butterfield was a lineal descendant, on both sides, from Pilgrim stock, being, on her father's side, eighth in direct line from Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and, through him, reaching back three generations more to Rev. John Bradford, Chaplain to the Queen, and who was burned at the stake on account of his religious faith, at Smithfield, in 1555, with Rogers, Latimer and others. On her mother's side she was a lineal descendant of three prominent New England Pilgrims, one of these being Thomas Stanton, who came to this country from England in 1636 and settled at Stonington (Pawcatuc) Connecticut, and who was appointed by the General Court of that Colony, in 1638, Indian Interpreter, and soon after chosen Indian Interpreter General for New England, by the Commissioners of the United Colonies. The second of these ancestors was William Dennison, who came from England in 1631, settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and whose son, George, more distinguished, went to England, served under Oliver Cromwell at Naseby, was wounded, nursed at the house of John Borodel, married his daughter, Ann Borodel, returned to America, and settled at Stonington, Connecticut. His wife, widely known as "Lady Ann," was noted for her remarkable beauty and fascinating personality, as well as for the exceeding excellence of her character. The third of these pilgrim ancestors was Rev. James Noyes, a celebrated divine, who was born at Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1608, married Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Brown, of Southampton, England, in 1634, and came to New England the same year. He first preached at Medford, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, September 3, 1634; afterwards he officiated at the Watertown church, and in 1635 went to Newbury, where he preached until his death which occurred October 22, 1656.

In 1864-5 Mrs. Chase, with her then little son, "Clem," spent two years in the Union Army with her husband, and during that time, at New Orleans, the disease of which she finally died, first manifested itself, though not known to exist in its real character until nearly twenty years afterwards. The night of her death, when told, by one of the attending physicians, that he did not think she could live until morning, she replied: "I am ready," and soon after peacefully expired.

COAT OF ARMS AND CREST.

Edmonson, in his work on Heraldry, gives the Coat of Arms and Crest of Chase as follows: Arms, Gules, four crosses patonce, argent two and two, on a canton azure a lion passant, Or. Crest—a lion rampant, Or, holding between his feet a cross patonce—Gules. In this case the Arms are precisely those of Chase of Chesham, the only difference being in the color of the cross in the Crest.

The Coat of Arms and Crest represented on the second page of this pamphlet does not vary much, as an emblem, from the Chesham, except that it bears at the base, on a scroll, the motto, *semper victor*. This is supposed to be the particular design adopted by the Aquila Chase branch of the family.

There are other descriptions of the Chase Coat and Crest, in the numerous works on Heraldry, but all, substantially, of the same import, the lion being the leading emblem. One, claimed on current authority, to be the original, reads thus: Gules, four crosses patonce, Argent, on a canton Azure, a lion passant, Or.

NOTE. —The compiler, among other papers, has had access to the printed report of H. G. Somerby, Esq., concerning his investigations, began in 1861, by virtue of his being employed in this country by those who thought themselves interested in the famous "Lord Townley or Chase Estate" in England. The search he made was very thorough and led him to examine the official records in every county in England, and was continued for several years, at intervals, until he had noted the names and dates of birth and baptism of all of the name of Chase who lived during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries.

THE SAMUEL CHASE BRANCH.

Samuel⁷ Chase, son of Daniel⁶, married Mary Dudley, and removed with his family to Cornish, N. H., on the Connecticut River, of which town, in 1767, he was one of the three founders, the other two being his brother, Moses⁵, and Dyer Spalding. He died August 11, 1800. His children were

Samuel, Jonathan, Dudley,⁸ born 1730, March, Sarah, Elizabeth, Solomon, Anne and Mary.

Dudley⁸ Chase married August 23, 1753, Alice Corbet of Mendon, and died April 13, 1814. He was⁵ the father of a distinguished family of sons:

Salmon Chase, born July 14, 1761, at Sutton, an eminent lawyer of Portland.

Ithmar⁹, born 1763, at Sutton.

Baruch, born March 27, 1764, at Cornish.

Heber, born September 2, 1770.

Dudley,⁹ born December 30, 1771.

Philander,⁹ born December 14, 1775.

The Hon. Ithmar⁹ Chase, a distinguished citizen, married Janet Ralston of Keene, N. H.

Among their children was Salmon¹⁰ Portland, born at Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808.

The Hon. Dudley⁹ Chase, a graduate with honors of Dartmouth College, 1791, was for many years a leader of the Vermont Bar. He was a Senator of the United States from 1813 to 1817, and Chief Justice of Vermont from 1817 to 1821.

The Rev. Philander⁹ Chase, one of the most remarkable men of his time, and whose Reminiscences and Autobiography constitute one of the most interesting and valuable books illustrative of the early history of the West, was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1796. He was ordained a Deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1798, and after some years' service as a Missionary

Preacher, became Rector of Christ's Church, Poughkeepsie, which office he resigned to become Rector of Christ's Church, New Orleans. in 1805. He became Bishop of Ohio in 1818, which office he resigned in 1831. He was the founder and first President of Kenyon College. In 1835 he was chosen Bishop of Illinois, founded Jubilee College in 1838, and continued his active exertions in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church until his death in 1852.

The Hon. Salmon¹⁰ Portland Chase, late Chief Justice of the United States, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826, with high honors. He was a Senator of the United States from 1849 to 1855, Governor of Ohio from 1855 to 1859, again a United States Senator in 1861, Secretary of the Treasury from 1861 to 1864, and was appointed Chief Justice of the United States in 1865. He married, 1st., Catharine Jane Garniss, March 4, 1834, 2d, Eliza Ann Smith, September 26, 1839; 3d, Sarah Bella Dunlop Ludlow, November 6, 1846, and had several children, one of whom was Kate, the wife of the Hon. William Sprague, United States Senator from Rhode Island during the time of the Great Rebellion.

Salmon¹⁰ Portland, while Secretary of the Treasury, to which place President Abraham Lincoln appointed him, was the originator and father of the greenback system of United States Currency, which enabled the government so successfully to carry on to a triumphal conclusion the Civil War, for the preservation of this Union. To him, more than any other man in civil life, save, perhaps, the lamented Lincoln, belongs the credit of our National Salvation from armed foes within and, scarcely less dangerous than armed foes, from without.

It has been said, and no doubt truly, that Governor Chase was ambitious to become the President of the Great Republic he had done so much to protect and

save from destruction. Let it be so. It would not be an easy task to name the other statesman, of his time, who, more than he, deserved that, the highest of all political honors.

